

REMARKS

Applicants have carefully considered the Office Action dated February 20, 2002 and the references cited therein. Applicants respectfully request reexamination and reconsideration of the application.

Claims 24-43, 62-64, 78-80, and 95-110 remain rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent 5, 872, 915, Dykes, et al., already of record, hereafter referred to as Dykes. In setting forth the rejection, the Examiner had cited the same sections of Dykes specified in the prior office action which are alleged to disclose the limitation of claims 24, 62 and 78, as well as their respective dependent claims. In setting forth the rejection the Examiner has stated:

"In the Office action mailed on February 20, 2002, page 3, the Examiner states that the limitation of "disallowing certain user functions" is inherently disclosed by Dykes since a NETSCAPE is capable of presenting content or object within a browser window of the Web browser, and therefore, capable of disabling a disallowed user function (Dykes, abstract, lines 1-10, col.3, lines 22-58, col. 4, lines 47-57)."

In the prior response, Applicant subsequently requested that the Examiner produce a reference to support such assertion. The Examiner has provided U.S. Pat. No. 6,366,912 Wallent et al. (see col. 12, lines 4-13) to support his assertion.

After review of the portions Wallent reference, Applicants respectfully traverse the rejection of claims 24-43, 62-64, 78-80, and 95-110 under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as anticipated solely by Dykes as improper. Specifically, to anticipate a claim, a reference must teach every element of the claim (MPEP Section 2131). Claim 24 in its current form recites the limitation of " disabling a disallowed user function when the content is within the browser window" (Claim 24, lines 4-5). However, Applicant has been unable to find disclosure of such a specific functionality for the NETSCAPE Navigator web browser in Dykes. Dykes does not disclose disabling a disallowed user function when the content is within the browser window, as now recited by claim 24. There is no disclosure of disallowing certain user functions once content is transferred to a user's web browser. Applicants are puzzled how the disclosure in Wallent which discloses a

separate security technique can be used to support an inherent disclosure In Dykes, particularly since the effective date of Wallent is after the effective date of Dykes. If the Examiner is basing his rejection on the combined teachings of Dykes and Wallent then the Examiner should issue a proper rejection under 35 U.S.C. 103 instead of 35 U.S.C. 102(e). In light of the above, Applicants respectfully assert that the Examiner has failed to show where Dykes discloses all of the limitations of claims 24 and its subsequent dependent claims. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully assert that claim 24 and its subsequent dependent claims are not anticipated by Dykes.

Notwithstanding the above arguments, Applicants have amended claims 25-29 and 40 to include all of the limitations of claim and are not anticipated by Dykes. Claim 25 now recites a method for controlling access to information presented by a web browser including "disabling a disallowed user function when the content is within the browser window by intercepting a message posted to the browser window; and hiding the content if the browser is not a foreground application" (claim 25, lines 4-6). The Examiner has not shown where either of Dykes or Wallent disclose, teach or suggest the limitations now recited in claim 25.

Claim 26 now recites a method for controlling access to information presented by a web browser including "disabling a disallowed user function when the content is within the browser window by clearing a commonly shared inter-application memory within the inter-application memory is accessed. " (claim 26, lines 4-6). The Examiner has not shown where either of Dykes or Wallent disclose, teach or suggest the limitations now recited in claim 26.

Claim 27 now recites a method for controlling access to information presented by a web browser including "disabling a disallowed user function when the content is within the browser window by hiding a user menu selection corresponding to the disallowed user function. " (claim 27, lines 4-5). The Examiner has not shown where either of Dykes or Wallent disclose, teach or suggest the limitations now recited in claim 27.

Claim 28 now recites a method for controlling access to information presented by a web browser including "disabling a disallowed user function when the content is within the browser window by intercepting a keyboard message; and discarding the keyboard

message if it corresponds to the disallowed user function. " (claim 28, lines 4-7). The Examiner has not shown where either of Dykes or Wallent disclose, teach or suggest the limitations now recited in claim 28

Claim 29 now recites a method for controlling access to information presented by a web browser including "disabling a disallowed user function when the content is within the browser window by monitoring a context for a device; and discarding a user action directed to the device when the context matches the content. " (claim 29, lines 4-7). The Examiner has not shown where either of Dykes or Wallent disclose, teach or suggest the limitations now recited in claim 29.

Claim 40 now recites a method for controlling access to information presented by a web browser including "disabling a disallowed user function when the content is within the browser window, the user function which, when allowed, provides for non-ephemeral reproduction of the content " (claim 40, lines 6-7). The operations disclosed in Wallent (col. 8, line 52 through col. 7, line 57) do not appear to allow for non-ephemeral reproduction of the content . The Examiner has not shown where either of Dykes or Wallent disclose, each or suggest the limitations now recited in claim 40.

Applicants are puzzled by the Examiner's assertions that the Dykes disclose such limitations, especially since the Examiner has still not provided specific citation(s) to the section(s) of Dykes disclosing such limitations. Nor have Applicants been able to find any disclosure, teaching or suggestion of such limitations in Wallent. Wallent does not supply the teachings missing from Dykes. Accordingly, claims 25-29 and 40 and any of their respective dependent claims are believed patentable over the Dykes and Wallent whether considered singularly or in combination with any other art of record.

Claim 62 is directed to a computer readable medium and recites limitations similar to claim 40, and, therefore, is believed allowable over Dykes for at least the same reasons as claim 40. Claim 62 specifically recites the limitation of " the disallowed user function comprises a user function which, when allowed, provides for non-ephemeral reproduction of the content" (claim 62, lines 5-7). Neither Dykes nor Wallent disclose disabling a disallowed user function which allows for non-ephemeral

reproduction of content presented in a browser window, as now recited by claim 62. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully assert that claim 62 and its subsequent dependent claims are not anticipated by Dykes. In addition, claim 63 further defines the techniques in which disabling a disallowed user function comprises "intercepting a message posted to the browser window; and hiding the content if the browser is not a foreground application" (claim 63, lines 2-3), similar to amended claim 25. Claim 64 further recites "the disallowed user function is enabled when content in the browser window is not designated to be protected such that non-ephemeral reproduction of such content is allowed" (claim 64, lines 2-3). Applicant's are puzzled by the Examiner's assertions that the Dykes disclose such limitations, especially since the Examiner has provided no specific citation to a section of Dykes disclosing such limitations and Applicant's has been unable to find the same. In light of the above, Applicants respectfully assert that the Examiner has failed to show where Dykes discloses all of the limitations of claims 62 and its subsequent dependent claims.

Claims 78 includes limitations similar to claim 62 and is believed allowable for at least the same reasons. Claim 78 recites a system including " means for displaying the protected content on the client computer while preventing at least one form of reproduction of the content " (Claim 78, lines 4-5). Applicant respectfully asserts that the Examiner has failed to disclosed where in Dykes there is any teaching of disclosure of displaying the protected content on a client computer while preventing at least one form of reproduction of the content. In the absence of a reference to support the Examiner's claim, Applicants respectfully assert that claim 78 and its subsequent dependent claims are not anticipated by Dykes.

In setting forth the rejection, the Examiner had cited the same sections of Dykes as in the prior office action which are alleged to disclose the limitation of claims 95-110. After reviewing cited portions of the Dykes , as well as Wallent, Applicants again respectfully traverse the rejection as improper. Specifically, to anticipate a claim, a reference must teach every element of the claim (MPEP Section 2131). Claims 95, 98 and 101 recite a method, computer program product and apparatus, respectively, including the limitations of " receiving function authorization data indicating which of

the viewer functions may be performed on the content from the source" and " disabling a disallowed user function in accordance with the function authorization data received from the source. " (claim 95, lines 5-6 and 8-9; claim 98, lines 7-8 and 10-11; and claim 101, lines 9-10 and 12-13). In setting forth the rejection, the Examiner is alleging that Dykes discloses receiving function authorization data indicating which of the viewer functions may be performed *on the content from the source*. Applicants have been unable to find disclosure of such a specific functionality for the NETSCAPE Navigator web browser or the Dykes reference in general. Dykes discloses a system by which client workstations can authenticate to and access remotely stored activity programs. Such technique is not the same as transmitting content to a viewing program, .e.g. a browser, at a client system and disallowing certain reproductive, e.g. non-ephemeral, functions within the viewer program. The ability to deny access to different levels of authentication to remote programs, as allegedly taught by Dykes, is not the same as providing content for display and viewing, while preventing duplication of the content. In Applicants' invention the browser is instructed what functions can be formed *on content that is already received*. In Dykes, failure to authenticate would merely lead to lack of access to the content. These two concepts are separate and distinct. In the absence of a reference to support the Examiner's claim, Applicants respectfully assert that claims 78, 95, 98 and 101 and their respective dependent claims are not anticipated by Dykes.

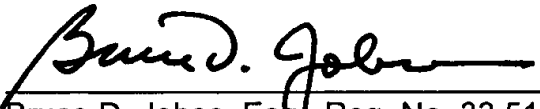
Claims 104, 107 and 109 include limitations similar to the prior independent claims. Specifically claim 104 recites a method including " monitoring user command input to the presentation program; and selectively enabling presentation program functions in accordance with function authorization data received from the source" (Claim 104, lines 5-6). Claim 107 recites a method including " monitoring user command input to the presentation program; and enabling less than all of the presentation program functions while the content is being presented" (Claim 107, lines 5-6). Claim 109 recites a method including " displaying the content with the presentation program; and preventing non-ephemeral reproduction of the content being displayed with the presentation program" (Claim 107, lines 6-7). For at least the same

reasons stated previously, Applicants respectfully assert that, in the absence 104, 107 and 109 and their respective dependent claims are not anticipated by Dykes or any other reference of record.

The amendments to the claims set forth herein have been offered to advance this application to issue. None of the amendments made herein should be construed as an admission that the subject matter of the claims, as originally filed, is anticipated by or made obvious in light of any art of record whether considered singularly or in combinations. Applicants expressly reserve the right to pursue the originally filed claims in another co-pending application without being prejudiced by any amendments, including cancellation of claims, made herein.

Applicants believe the claims are in allowable condition. A notice of allowance for this application is solicited earnestly. If the Examiner has any further questions regarding this amendment, he/she is invited to call Applicant's attorney at the number listed below. The Examiner is hereby authorized to charge any fees or credit any balances under 37 CFR §1.17, and 1.16 to Deposit Account No. 02-3038.

Respectfully submitted,



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25. [The method of claim 24, wherein disabling the disallowed user function comprises:]

A method for controlling access to information presented by a web browser comprising:

presenting content within a browser window of the web browser;
disabling a disallowed user function when the content is within the browser window by intercepting a message posted to the browser window; and
hiding the content if the browser is not a foreground application.

26. [The method of claim 24, wherein disabling the disallowed user function comprises:]

A method for controlling access to information presented by a web browser comprising:

presenting content within a browser window of the web browser; and
disabling a disallowed user function when the content is within the browser window by clearing a commonly shared inter-application memory within the inter-application memory is accessed.

27. [The method of claim 24 wherein disabling the disallowed user function comprises:]

A method for controlling access to information presented by a web browser comprising:

presenting content within a browser window of the web browser; and
disabling a disallowed user function when the content is within the browser window by hiding a user menu selection corresponding to the disallowed user function.

28. [The method of claim 24, wherein disabling the disallowed user function comprises:]

A method for controlling access to information presented by a web browser comprising:

presenting content within a browser window of the web browser;
disabling a disallowed user function when the content is within the browser window by intercepting a keyboard message; and
discarding the keyboard message if it corresponds to the disallowed user function.

29. [The method of claim 24, wherein disabling the disallowed user function comprises:]

A method for controlling access to information presented by a web browser comprising:

presenting content within a browser window of the web browser;
disabling a disallowed user function when the content is within the browser window by monitoring a context for a device; and
discarding a user action directed to the device when the context matches the content.

40. [The method of claim 24 wherein the disallowed user function comprises]

A method for controlling access to information presented by a web browser comprising:

presenting content within a browser window of the web browser; and
disabling a disallowed user function when the content is within the browser window.

[a] the user function which, when allowed, provides for non-ephemeral reproduction of the content.